

Bibliography of Tobacco-Related Literature on Hispanics/Latinos 1990 - 2001

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Introduction

In 1998, the Surgeon General released the first report to address the diverse tobacco control needs of racial and ethnic minority groups in the United States: *Tobacco Use Among U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups*. Findings detailed in the Surgeon General's Report suggest that if tobacco use is not reduced among members of the four racial/ethnic groups—Hispanics/Latinos; African Americans; American Indians, Native Americans, and Alaska Natives; and Asian American and Pacific Islanders—members of these groups will experience increasing morbidity and mortality related to tobacco use.

Data included in the Surgeon General's Report highlight tobacco-related disparities that exist among these groups. Specifically, among Hispanics, as classified by the Surgeon's General Report, long-term trend data on the prevalence of tobacco use were not collected prior to 1978. However, Hispanics are the second largest minority group in the United States. The growth of the Hispanic population has serious implications for the health status of youth and adults. The need to investigate tobacco use behavior and mortality associated with tobacco use is crucial. Aggregate data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) indicate that from 1978 through 1995 the prevalence rates of smoking among adult Hispanics declined. Among adolescents, prevalence rates increased in the 1990s, but are slowly declining.

Healthy People 2010 objectives aim to reduce tobacco use among both youth and adults. To achieve the Healthy People 2010 objectives, additional research is needed to address the specific educational, socioeconomic, environmental, social, biological, and cultural factors that may account for increased initiation and continued use of tobacco among Hispanics/Latinos. Research is needed to specify the most relevant and culturally appropriate strategies for tackling this public health problem in an effort to reduce the overall consumption of tobacco use among Hispanics/Latinos. Although the research on the health of Hispanics/Latinos is expanding, the present dearth of research on tobacco use among diverse Hispanic/Latino groups underscores the need to further expand the availability of published literature that can guide further research in the field.

In 2001, the National Latino Council on Alcohol and Tobacco Prevention (LCAT) began planning the First National Hispanic/Latino Conference on Tobacco Prevention and Control. As part of collaborative efforts between the National Cancer Institute's Tobacco Control Research Branch and LCAT, a review of the recent literature on tobacco use in Hispanic/Latino groups was conducted to develop a bibliography for use by practitioners and researchers working in the field of tobacco control. The *Bibliography of Tobacco-Related Literature on Hispanics/Latinos* covers the scientific literature from 1990 to 2001. The major search terms incorporated into the search strategy included "Hispanic," "Latino," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," "Mexican," "Chicano," "nicotine," "tobacco," "smokeless tobacco," "smoking," and "smoking cessation." The major databases searched included the following:

MEDLINE (via PubMed) of the National Library of Medicine
POPLINE (via Internet Grateful Med) of the National Library of Medicine
PsychINFO
BIOSIS
CINAHL
Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index (via Web of Science)
CANCERLIT of the National Library of Medicine
ERIC
Sociological Abstracts
Mental Health Abstracts

Social Science Abstracts
Pascal

The literature search has produced 319 articles from journals published in English. The results of this search include literature on women and smoking, adults and smoking, youth and smoking, smokeless tobacco, measurement and methods, interventions, health outcomes and smoking, biomarkers and smoking, environmental tobacco smoke, and marketing. The bibliography is organized alphabetically by the above major subheadings, and a citation index is included to help facilitate the users' search on specific topic areas.

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